



**IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Attorneys: Sellen et al.

Confirmation No.: 6082

Application No.: 09/773,090

Examiner: Chau T. Nguyen

Filing Date: 31 JAN 2001

Group Art Unit: 2176

Title: TEXT PROCESSING SYSTEM

**Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner For Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450**

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is the Appeal Brief in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on June 2, 2005.

The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is (37 CFR 1.17(c)) \$500.00.

(complete (a) or (b) as applicable)

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) apply.

(a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 (fees: 37 CFR 1.17(a)-(d) for the total number of months checked below:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | one month | \$120.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | two months | \$450.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | three months | \$1020.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | four months | \$1590.00 |

() The extension fee has already been filled in this application.

(b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Please charge to Deposit Account **08-2025** the sum of **\$500.00**. At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other sections in Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

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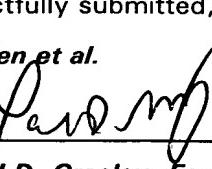
Typed Name: Theresa Doonan

Signature: 

Respectfully submitted,

Sellen et al.

By



Paul D. Greeley, Esq.

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)
Reg. No. **31,019**

Date: **July 25, 2005**

Telephone No.: **203.327.4500**



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants: Sellen et al.

Serial No.: 09/773,090

For: TEXT PROCESSING SYSTEM

Filed: 31 JAN 2001

Examiner: Chau T. Nguyen

Art Unit: 2176

Confirmation No.: 6082

Customer No.: 27,623 Attorney Docket No.: 30003278

APPEAL BRIEF FILED UNDER 35 U.S.C. §134

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This Appeal Brief is being filed under 35 U.S.C. §134 and in accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §41.37(a), and is believed to comply with the requirements set forth in 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c). The claims on appeal are set forth in an Appendix, included herewith.

Appellants mailed a Notice of Appeal on 24 MAY 2005. As such, no petition or fee for an extension of time is required to file this Appeal Brief. However, should the undersigned attorney be mistaken, please consider this to be a petition for any required extension of time, and please then also charge Deposit Account No. 08-2025 for the required fee. Likewise, the Commissioner is hereby

authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 08-2025 for any required fee not submitted herewith, or submitted incorrectly, so as to maintain the pendency of the above-identified patent application.

(1) Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Company.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The undersigned attorney is not aware of any related appeals or interferences.

(3) Status of the Claims

Claims 1 - 18 are pending in this application, and are the subject of this Appeal.

In an Office Action mailed 24 JAN 2005 (hereinafter "the Office Action"), the Examiner made final his rejection of claims 1 – 18. The rejected claims can be found below in an Appendix.

(4) Status of Amendments

On 22 APR 2005, Appellants submitted a proposed amendment. In an Advisory Action dated 2 JUN 2005, the Examiner indicated that for purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment was not entered. Accordingly, the claims on appeal, as set forth in the appendix, are as they stood on the mailing date of the Office Action, i.e., 24 JAN 2005.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

In the present summary, Appellants first generally describe various aspects of the claims, and thereafter provide a concise explanation of the subject matter of the independent claims. The summary makes reference to three figures, namely FIGS. 1 – 3, which are provided below, at the end of the summary.

The present invention relates to the processing of text, such as word processing, for example. Automated word processing systems have been in existence for many years in various forms, and they have provided substantial advantages in relation to text processing activities. However, the functional capability of existing word processing systems is frequently incompatible, at least to some extent, with the thought processes and behaviour of people involved in the preparation and amendment of documents. For example, existing word processing systems that provide an extra screen, and/or a plurality of "windows" per screen do not provide the functional capability of paper.

One aspect of the present invention lies in an appreciation of the fact that people preparing a document, either by combining or editing one or more earlier documents, or by referencing one or more other documents, are not able to do so in a manner which comes most naturally to them using a single screen word processing system. For example, people frequently revert to using paper in order to: formulate amendments to one document by incorporating text extracted from another document (whether or not the extracted text is itself modified prior to incorporation); referring to information in one document in order to create another document; or to check consistency between two documents.

Fig. 1 is a general view of a text processing system. As shown in FIG. 1, the text processing system includes first and second text-editing units, i.e., a computer unit 10 and an auxiliary screen unit 20. (Specification page 3, lines 1 - 3).

Computer unit 10 runs a program for processing text, typically a commercially available word processing package, and includes (a) a keyboard 12, (b) a processor, a memory and other computing elements contained within a box 14, and (c) a visual monitor 16 having a screen 18 on which text can be displayed. Computer unit 10 may also include a mouse 13 or some other manual actuator in addition to keyboard 12, to enable a user to use a graphical user interface to operate computer unit 10. (Specification page 3, lines 3 - 12).

Auxiliary screen unit 20 functions as an independent word processor. Auxiliary screen unit 20 includes a screen 22, a scribing pad 30, and has memory and processing capability to enable the running of a text-processing program. Screen 22 is a touch-sensitive screen. A user interacts with

screen 22 (e.g., inputting and editing of text) by use of a stylus 24, i.e., a tool held by the user to touch screen 22. Screen 22 and stylus 24 may thus be used to scroll up or down through text shown on screen 22 using scroll bars 26, to underline or delete text by selecting the text using screen 22/stylus 24 and then operating a tool button/icon or pull-down menu to perform the requisite operation. Alternatively, stylus 24 may be used to write text by scribing letters on scribing pad 30, which scribed characters are converted to text on screen 22 by character-recognition software. Auxiliary screen unit 20 is portable and incorporates a portable battery power supply (not shown). (Specification page 3, lines 14- 33).

Computing unit 10 includes an input/output port 40, and auxiliary screen unit 20 includes an input/output port 42. Input/output ports 40, 42 enable operable interconnection between computer unit 10 and auxiliary screen unit 20. This interconnection may be by means of a tethered USB, by wireless connection such as “Bluetooth”, or IEEE802.11 Wireless Ethernet. The portable nature of the auxiliary screen unit 20 allows, with the use of a dedicated attachment (not shown), for auxiliary screen unit 20 to be clipped into a position adjacent to visual monitor 16, so that both screens 18 and 22 may be placed in a mutually adjacent relationship, as shown in Fig. 1, which is frequently convenient for operations involving comparison of text in two documents. (Specification page 4, lines 1 - 8).

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a text editing operation. The text processing system enables a user to edit text in a manner similar to that employed when using paper. As shown in Fig. 2, a document 50 is displayed on screen 22 of auxiliary screen unit 20. The user, by use of stylus 24 and screen 22 is able to edit the text shown. In the illustrated example of FIG. 2, the editing operations include a deletion of a section 52 of text, and a selection of a block 54 of text for importation into a document shown on screen 18 of computer unit 10. Typically these editing operations will be performed by selecting a particular editing option available in the word-processing package running on auxiliary screen unit 20 (either by use of a pull-down menu or a tool button, for example), and then selecting the text to be subjected to the chosen editing operation using stylus 24 and screen 22. In the illustrated example, block 54 of text selected for importation into the document displayed on the screen 18 also includes section 52 of deleted text. (Specification page 4, lines 10 - 25).

Fig. 3. is a schematic of an embodiment of the text processing system. As shown in Fig. 3, computing unit 10 and auxiliary screen unit 20 are in a client-server relationship, in which computing

unit 10 acts as the server. Computing unit 10 includes a file store 110 for computer files which are effectively word processing documents that a word processing application 120 (i.e. the text processing program) is able, *inter alia* to retrieve and display on screen 18 and also on auxiliary screen 22 in accordance with a screen update protocol. In this architecture, and when connected, computing unit 10 retains control over the contents of screen 22, sending screen update commands to a screen management application or program 250 running in auxiliary screen unit 20, and receiving input commands from an input device management program 240. (Specification page 4, line 28 – page 5, line 6).

However, as mentioned above, the auxiliary screen unit 20 is portable. Thus, auxiliary screen unit 20 is able to operate when disconnected from computing unit 10, i.e. when the client server relationship is broken. In the disconnected mode the user is presented with a limited subset of the functional capability of auxiliary screen unit 20 when the client-server relationship is established, so that, for example, the user may work on a document that has been downloaded to auxiliary screen unit 20 prior to disconnection. In the disconnected mode, input device management program 240 operates to convey editing operations performed on the document displayed on screen 22 to a separate document viewer/editor application or program 260, running in auxiliary screen unit 20. This enables the performance of editing operations on text displayed on the screen 22. These edits are typically stored as commands to modify the document displayed in a local store 210, so that after upload of the document to computing unit 10 (once the client-server relationship has been re-established by re-connection), these commands can be optimally applied to the original document stored within file store 110. A synchronisation application or program 130, 230 runs in computing unit 10 and auxiliary screen unit 20, respectively, to download to auxiliary screen unit 20 a current document from computer unit 10 (which may, during the connected mode of operation be pre-cached), and to upload commands corresponding to editing operations in order to enable the contents of files (or directories/"folders" of files) which are edited on auxiliary screen unit 20, to be synchronised (i.e. made the same as) with different versions (i.e. earlier or later) of the same files stored in computing unit 10. (Specification page 5, lines 8 - 34).

The application contains three independent claims, namely claims 1, 10 and 15. Below, Appellants are providing a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of claims 1, 10 and 15.

Concise explanation of independent claim 1 (with references numbers as introduced above):

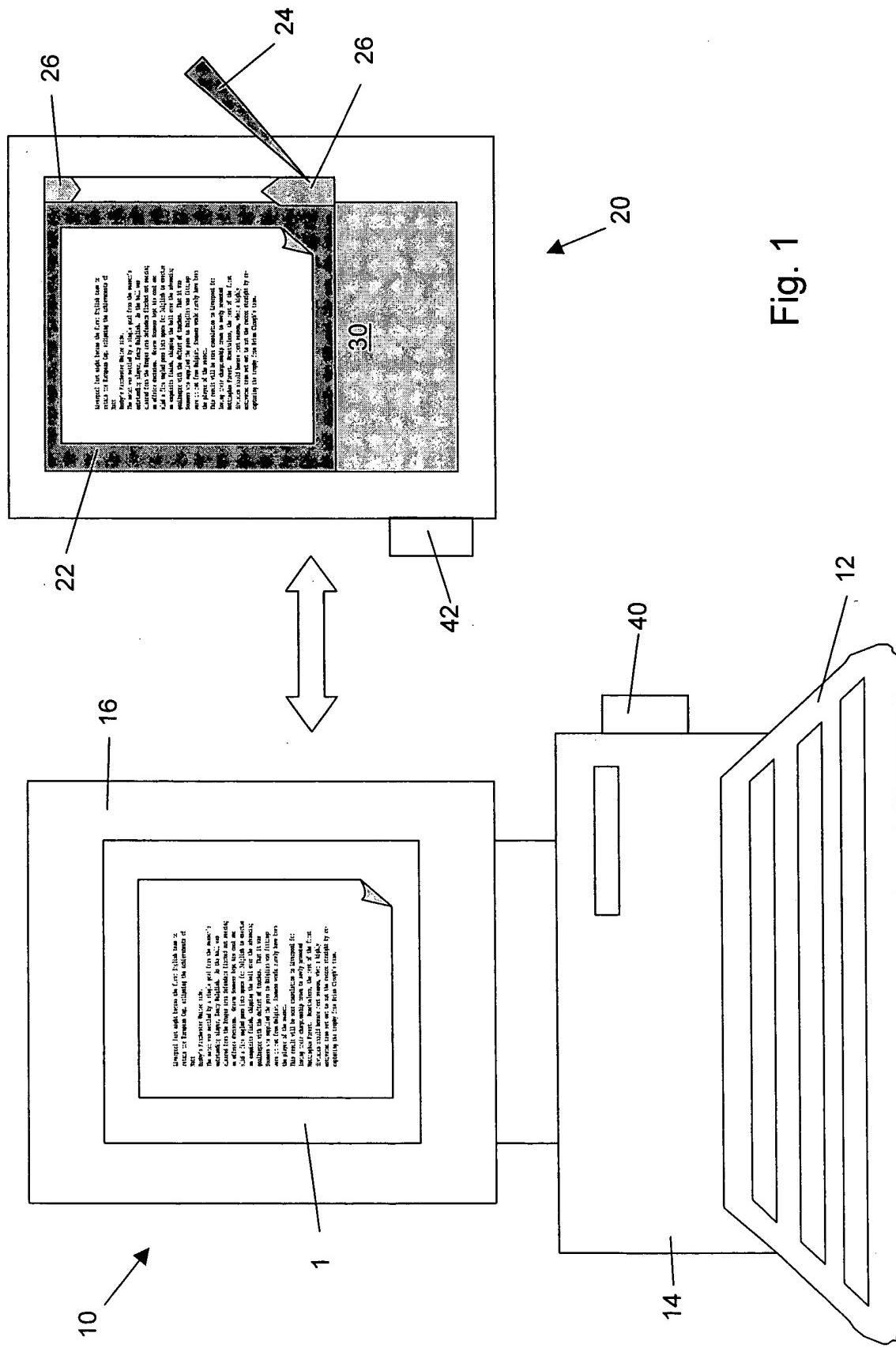
1. (original) Text processing apparatus (FIG. 1) comprising:
a first text editing unit (10) having a screen (18) upon which text may be displayed, and a first manual actuator (e.g., a mouse) by means of which a user is able to interact with text displayed on the first screen;
a second text editing unit (20) having a second screen (22) upon which text may be displayed, and a second manual actuator (24) by means of which a user is able to interact with text displayed on the second screen; wherein
the first and second actuators are independently operable, and enable interaction with text displayed on respective screens independently of each other; and
the first and second text editing units are connected to each other (e.g., ports 40 and 42) to enable text to be imported from one unit directly to another unit, thereby to enable text selected from a first document displayed on one unit to be inserted directly at a predetermined location in a document displayed on the other unit.

Concise explanation of independent claim 10 (with references numbers as introduced above):

10. (previously presented) A text editing system (FIG. 1) having first and second independently and simultaneously operable text editors (10, 20) each of which has a processor adapted to display text in a window (18, 22) on a visual monitor; and a manual actuator (mouse, and stylus 24) enabling interaction between a user and text displayed in the window, the system further comprising means (ports 40, 42 and synchronization applications 130, 230 (see FIG. 3)) providing interactive connection between the two editors and for enabling text selected by an actuator in a monitoring window of one text editor to be inserted in the window of another editor, and at a location specified by the manual actuator of the other editor.

Concise explanation of independent claim 15 (with references numbers as introduced above):

15. (previously presented) A method of editing text (FIG. 1) comprising the steps of:
operating a first text editor (10) to select text from a first document which is displayed in a first
text-displaying visual window (18);
simultaneously operating a second text editor (20), operably distinct from the first text editor, to
select a location within a second document, displayed on a second text-displaying visual
window (22), at which the selected text of the first document is to be inserted; and
operating a graphical user interface (mouse, or stylus 24) in one of the windows to insert the
selected text into the second document at the specified location.



Liverpool last night became the first English team to retain the European Cup, eclipsing the achievements of Matt Busby's Manchester United side. The match was settled by a single goal from the season's outstanding player, Kenny Dalglish. As the ball was cleared from the Bruges area defenders flocked out seeking an offside decision. Graeme Souness kept his cool and slid a fine angled pass into space for Dalglish to execute an exquisite finish, chipping the ball over the advancing goalkeeper with the deftest of touches. That it was Souness who supplied the pass to Dalglish was fitting; were it not from Dalglish, Souness would surely have been the player of the season.

This result will be some consolation to

52 { Liverpool for losing their championship crown to newly promoted Nottingham Forest. Nonetheless, the rest of the first division should beware next season, when a highly motivated team set out to put the record straight by re-capturing the trophy from Brian Clough's team.

5

22

Fig. 2

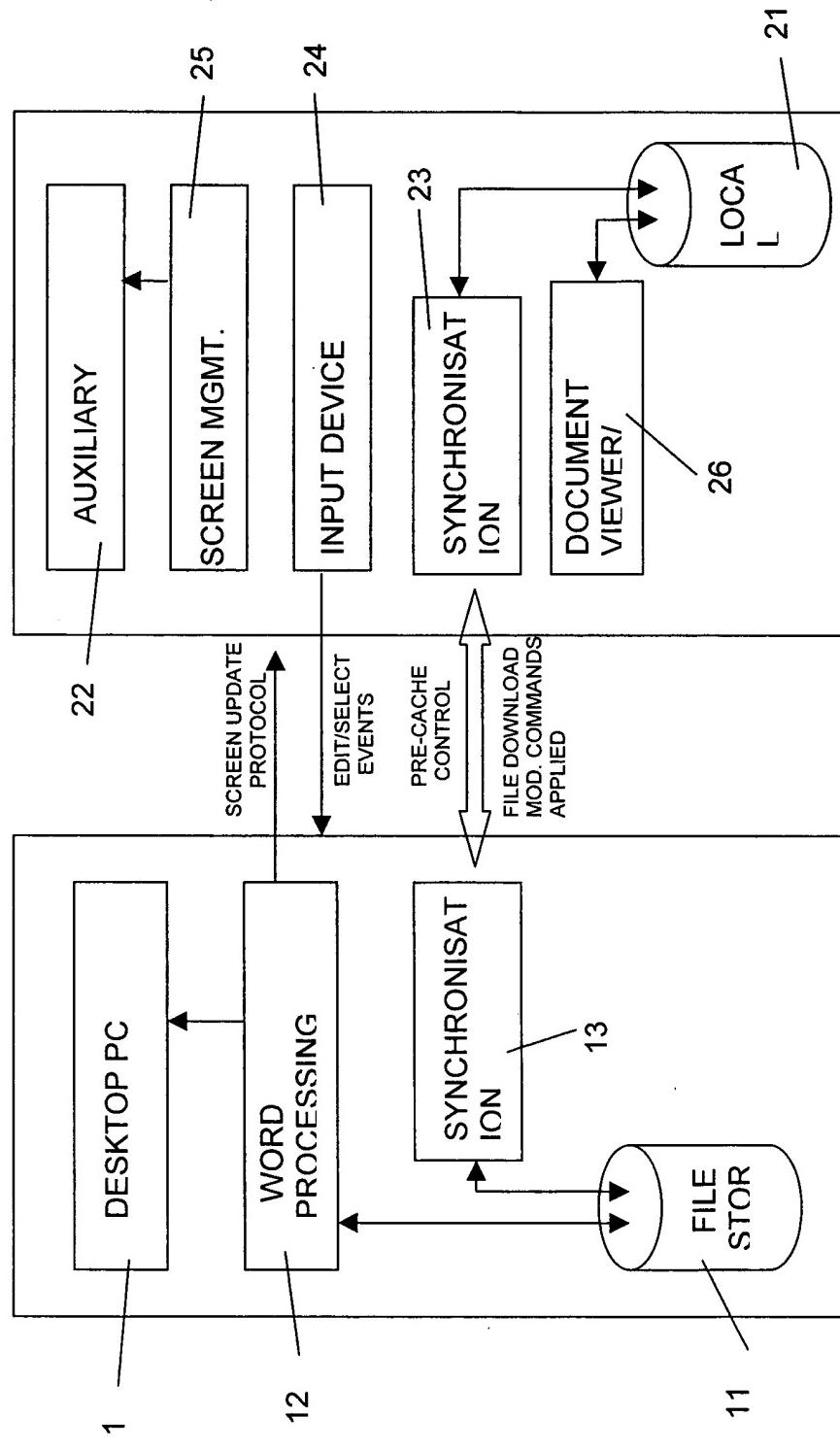


Fig. 3

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Issue A. The first issue presented for review is the propriety of the Examiner's final rejection of claims 1 – 8 and 10 - 18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,727,894 to Karidis et al. (hereinafter "the Karidis et al. patent") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,396,598 to Kashiwagi et al. (hereinafter "the Kashiwagi et al. patent").

Issue B. The second issue presented for review is the propriety of the Examiner's final rejection of claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,024 to Robotham et al. (hereinafter "the Robotham et al. patent").

(7) Argument

7A. Argument with respect to issue A, i.e., the rejection of claims 1 – 8 and 10 - 18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Karidis et al. patent in view of the Kashiwagi et al. patent.

Claims 1 – 8 and 10 - 18 stand or fall together.

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). Furthermore, if an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. §103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

As mentioned above, the application contains three independent claims, namely claims 1, 10 and 15. Below, Appellants argue that the cited combination of the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents does not disclose or suggest all the limitations of claims 1, 10 and 15.

Claim 1 provides for a text processing apparatus comprising:

a first text editing unit having a screen upon which text may be displayed, and a first manual actuator by means of which a user is able to interact with text displayed on the first screen; a second text editing unit having a second screen upon which text may be displayed, and a second manual actuator by means of which a user is able to interact with text displayed on the second screen; wherein the first and second actuators are independently operable, and enable interaction with text displayed on respective screens independently of each other; and the first and second text editing units are connected to each other to enable text to be imported from one unit directly to another unit, thereby to enable text selected from a first document displayed on one unit to be inserted directly at a predetermined location in a document displayed on the other unit.

The Karidis et al. patent is directed toward a portable computing device that includes a recording unit that enables a user to effectuate a change on a document being presented on display. In the Karidis et al. patent, a computing device 100 includes a display 202, a recording unit 101, a markable surface 150, and a stylus 152 (col. 6, lines 1 - 8). Recording unit 101 includes a working surface (col. 7; line 21) and a display 108 (col. 7, line 35). Stylus 152 is for engagement with markable surface 150 (col. 7, line 65 – col. 8, line 3). Display 108 provides prompts or information to a user (col. 8, lines 61 – 63).

The Office Action, on page 3, suggests display 108 of the Karidis et al. patent is a second screen. However, although display 108 provides prompts or information to a user, the Karidis et al. patent does not include any disclosure of a user being able to interact with text displayed on display 108. Therefore, whereas display 108 only appears to provide prompts or information to a user, and whereas there is no component that allows a user to interact with display 108, the Karidis et al. patent does not disclose a second text editing unit having a second screen upon which text may be displayed, and a second manual actuator by means of which a user is able to interact with text displayed on the second screen, as recited in claim 1.

The Office Action, on page 4, recognizes that the Karidis et al. patent does not disclose that text selected from a first document displayed on one unit is to be inserted directly at a predetermined location in a document displayed on the other unit, as recited in claim 1. Thus, the Office Action

introduces Kashiwagi et al. patent. Below, Applicants explain that the Kashiwagi et al. patent does not make up for this deficiency.

The Kashiwagi et al. patent discloses several embodiments, namely embodiments one through twelve, of a system in which a document is represented on a display, and a user adds a memo to the document via an input tablet.

In the first embodiment (FIGS. 1 – 4), an apparatus 50 (col. 10, line 41) includes a see-through display device 68, and a transparent tablet 66 stacked on see-through display device 68 (col. 10, lines 57 - 62). The first embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen, i.e., on see-through display device 68.

In the second embodiment (FIG. 15), an apparatus 250 includes a see-through display device 256 and a tablet 260 (col. 17, lines 55 - 65). The second embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen, i.e., on see-through display device 256.

In the third embodiment (FIG. 17), a system 270 includes a monitor device 274 and a tablet 282 (col. 18, lines 50 - 57). The third embodiment is similar to the first or second embodiment EXCEPT that the document is displayed on monitor device 274 (col. 18, line 66 – col. 19, line 2). The third embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen, i.e., on monitor device 274.

In the fourth embodiment (FIGS. 18 and 20), a portable computer 300 includes an electronic processing apparatus 330 (col. 19, lines 54 - 57). Electronic processing apparatus 330 includes a display unit 364 (col. 20, lines 6 - 28). The fourth embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen, i.e., on display unit 364.

The fifth embodiment (FIG. 28), is similar to the fourth embodiment (col. 24, lines 11 - 17). Therefore, the fifth embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen, i.e., on display unit 364.

The sixth embodiment (FIG. 30) is similar to the fourth embodiment (col. 25, lines 9 - 10). Therefore, the fifth embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen, i.e., on display unit 364.

The seventh embodiment (FIG. 34) is similar to the fourth embodiment (col. 26, lines 18 - 20). Therefore, the seventh embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen, i.e., on display unit 364.

The eighth embodiment is similar to the fourth embodiment (col. 27, lines 40 - 42). Therefore, the eighth embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen.

The ninth embodiment is similar to the fourth embodiment (col. 28, lines 36 - 38). Therefore, the ninth embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen.

The tenth embodiment is similar to the fourth embodiment (col. 29, lines 3 - 6). Therefore, the tenth embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen.

The eleventh embodiment is similar to the fourth embodiment (col. 29, lines 63 - 66). Therefore, the eleventh embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen.

The twelfth embodiment is similar to the fifth embodiment (col. 30, lines 33 - 35). Therefore, the eleventh embodiment discloses a display of only one document on one screen.

In each of the embodiments of the Kashiwagi et al. patent, a user is allowed to modify a document through use of an input sheet (Abstract). None of the embodiments is described as allowing the user to select text that is being displayed.

Contrary to the assertion in the Office Action, that the Kashiwagi et al. patent discloses that text selected from a first document displayed on one unit is to be inserted directly at a predetermined location in a document displayed on the other unit, whereas all of the embodiments disclose a display of only one document on one screen, and whereas none of the embodiments is described as allowing

the user to select text that is being displayed, the Kashiwagi et al. patent does not disclose or suggest that text selected from a first document displayed on one unit is to be inserted directly at a predetermined location in a document displayed on the other unit, as recited in claim 1.

In view of the explanations provided above, Applicants submit that the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents, whether considered independently or in combination with one another, neither disclose nor suggest:

- (a) a second text editing unit having a **second screen** upon which text may be displayed, and a **second manual actuator** by means of which a user is able to **interact with text displayed on the second screen**, and
 - (b) that **text selected** from a first document displayed **on one unit** is inserted directly at a predetermined location in a document **displayed on the other unit**,
- both of which are recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Below, Appellants explain that there is no motive to combine the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents.

The Karidis et al. patent discloses input being provided via recording unit 101, consequently, the Karidis et al. patent **does not suggest any need or benefit of having a second screen with which a user can interact**. Additionally, in the Kashiwagi et al. patent (i) all of the embodiments provide for input being provided via a tablet, and display only one document on one screen, and (ii) for embodiment three the document is displayed only on one screen, i.e., monitor device 274. Therefore, the Kashiwagi et al. patent **does not suggest any need or benefit of having a second screen with which a user can interact**. To the contrary, the Kashiwagi et al. patent, embodiment three, which employs an external monitor, i.e., monitor device 274, is expressly described as displaying only one document on one screen, i.e., on monitor device 274. Accordingly, there is **no suggestion or motivation** in either of the Karidis et al. or Kashiwagi et al. patents of having a second screen with

which a user can interact, and therefore, there is no suggestion or motive for these patents to be combined with one another. Absent such a motive, the section 103(a) rejection cannot be maintained.

In view of the arguments provided above, Appellants submit that claim 1 is patentable over the cited combination of the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents.

Independent claims 10 and 15 each include recitals similar to those of claim 1. As such, claims 10 and 15, for reasoning similar to that provided in support of claim 1, are also patentable over the cited combination of the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents.

More specifically, claim 10 provides for:

a text editing system having first and second independently and simultaneously operable text editors each of which has a processor adapted to display text in a window on a visual monitor; and a manual actuator enabling interaction between a user and text displayed in the window, the system further comprising means providing interactive connection between the two editors and for enabling text selected by an actuator in a monitoring window of one text editor to be inserted in the window of another editor, and at a location specified by the manual actuator of the other editor.

Claim 15 provides a method of editing text comprising the steps of:

operating a first text editor to select text from a first document which is displayed in a first text-displaying visual window;

simultaneously operating a second text editor, operably distinct from the first text editor, to select a location within a second document, displayed on a second text-displaying visual window, at which the selected text of the first document is to be inserted; and

operating a graphical user interface in one of the windows to insert the selected text into the second document at the specified location.

Claims 2 – 8 depend from claim 1, claims 11 – 14 depend from claim 10, and claims 16 – 18 depend from claim 15. By virtue of these dependencies, claims 2- 8, 11 – 14 and 16 – 18 are all patentable over the cited combination of the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents.

Appellants respectfully request that the Board of Appeals reverse the final rejection of claims 1 – 8 and 10 – 18.

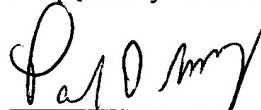
7B. Argument with respect to issue B, i.e., rejection of claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents further in view of the Robotham et al. patent.

Claim 9 depends from claim 1. The Office Action, on page 8, introduces the Robotham et al. patent to show that it discloses that a server communicates with a client. Appellants do not believe that the Robotham et al. patent makes up for the deficiencies of the Karidis et al. and Kashiwagi et al. patents as they relate to claim 1. As such, Appellants submit that claim 1, and by virtue of its dependence, claim 9, are both patentable over the cited combination of the Karidis et al., Kashiwagi et al., and Robotham et al. patents.

Appellants respectfully request that the Board of Appeals reverse the final rejection of claim 9.

In view of the foregoing, Appellants submit that all of the pending claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited references. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request a favorable disposition of the present appeal.

Respectfully submitted,



Paul D. Greeley, Esq.

Reg. No. 31,019

Attorney for the Appellants

Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.

One Landmark Square, 10th Floor

Stamford, CT 06901-2682

Tel: 203-327-4500

Fax: 203-327-6401

Date

7/25/05

(8) Claims Appendix

The claims on appeal are set forth below.

1. (original) Text processing apparatus comprising:

a first text editing unit having a screen upon which text may be displayed, and a first manual actuator by means of which a user is able to interact with text displayed on the first screen; a second text editing unit having a second screen upon which text may be displayed, and a second manual actuator by means of which a user is able to interact with text displayed on the second screen; wherein

the first and second actuators are independently operable, and enable interaction with text displayed on respective screens independently of each other; and

the first and second text editing units are connected to each other to enable text to be imported from one unit directly to another unit, thereby to enable text selected from a first document displayed on one unit to be inserted directly at a predetermined location in a document displayed on the other unit.

2. (original) A text processing apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the first and second text editing units each have a graphical user interface, and interaction with text displayed on a screen is possible by using a manual actuator to interact with a visual element of the user interface on a screen.

3. (original) A text processing system according to claim 1 wherein the visual element is either an item from a pull-down menu or an icon.

4. (original) A text processing system according to claim 1 wherein the first text editing unit is a computer running a word processing program.

5. (original) A text processing system according to claim 4 wherein the first and second text editing units are in a client-server relationship respectively.

6. (original) A text processing system according to claim 5 wherein the second text editing unit includes a battery, is portable and comprises at least one processor and at least one memory to enable

running of a word processing program compatible with the word processing program running on the personal-type computer.

7. (original) A text processing system according to claim 6 wherein the word processing program of the second text editing unit is a simplified version of the word processing program running on the computer, and is adapted to run only when the first and second text editing units are disconnected, and the client-server relationship is broken.

8. (original) A text processing system according to claim 2 wherein the manual actuator of at least one of the editing units is selected from the group consisting of a touch-sensitive screen and a mouse.

9. (original) A text processing system according to claim 1 wherein the connection between the two editing units is selected from the group consisting of a direct cable connection; wireless Bluetooth connection; and wireless Ethernet connection.

10. (previously presented) A text editing system having first and second independently and simultaneously operable text editors each of which has a processor adapted to display text in a window on a visual monitor; and a manual actuator enabling interaction between a user and text displayed in the window, the system further comprising means providing interactive connection between the two editors and for enabling text selected by an actuator in a monitoring window of one text editor to be inserted in the window of another editor, and at a location specified by the manual actuator of the other editor.

11. (previously presented) A text editing system according to claim 10 comprising first and second distinct monitors for the first and second text editors.

12. (previously presented) A text editing system according to claim 10, wherein at least one of the actuators is a mouse.

13. (previously presented) A text editing system according to claim 12 wherein one of the actuators is a touch-sensitive screen in combination with an artifact for touching the screen.

14. (previously presented) A text editing system according to claim 10 wherein the manual actuators are adapted to operate in conjunction with a graphical user interface in each of the windows.
15. (previously presented) A method of editing text comprising the steps of:
operating a first text editor to select text from a first document which is displayed in a first text-displaying visual window;
simultaneously operating a second text editor, operably distinct from the first text editor, to select a location within a second document, displayed on a second text-displaying visual window, at which the selected text of the first document is to be inserted; and
operating a graphical user interface in one of the windows to insert the selected text into the second document at the specified location.
16. (previously presented) A method according to claim 15, further wherein selection of the text in the first document is performed by operating a first manual actuator in conjunction with a graphical user interface for the first text editor, and selection of the location in the second document is performed by operating a second manual actuator; distinct from the first manual actuator, in conjunction with a graphical user interface for the second text editor.
17. (previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein the first and second text-displaying visual windows are provided on first and second monitors.
18. (previously presented) A method according to claim 15, wherein the first and second text editors are hosted on physically distinct machines, and the method includes sending text from a first machine to a second machine via a wireless link.

(9) Evidence Appendix

None.

(10) Related Proceedings Appendix

None.